

Crittenden Record-Press

No. 13

Marion, Crittenden County Kentucky, Thursday, Morning, Oct. 11 1917

Vol. XXXX

FREAK RIVERS

Queer Streams Formed By Nature
In Many Parts Of The
Globe.

A river of ink is formed in Algeria by the union of two streams, the water of one being impregnated with iron and the other, which drains a great swamp, with garlic acid. This combination of iron and acid forms a pure ink. All rivers in Africa seek the ocean that is farthest away from their source.

In Siberia rivers flow over ice, old and solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena River has underneath the soil which forms the bed of the river a bed of pure ice more than one foot thick. A freak of nature is the lost river in Kentucky. It is known as the Hidden River, because no one knows its origin and it vanishes into one of the leading rooms knows where. It does not run in a regular channel, but is a capricious thing.

A spring well known at the natural caves at Texas. The water is so hot that it is used for medicinal purposes. At times the spring dries, then it reappears.

City Tax Notice.

City Taxes are now due. The penalty will come within a few days. So come and settle.

G. E. BOSTON,
Oct. 1st, 1917.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Charles Thomas, aged 60 years living north of Fancy Farm, was instantly killed Friday on the farm of Kate Willett when the top of a silo cutter flew off and struck him in the breast. Mr. Thomas was standing by watching the machine grind the corn to be put in the silo, when the top of the machine flew off. The instrument struck him a terrific blow in the breast. The deceased was a well known farmer of that section. Burial occurred Saturday at the Fancy Farm cemetery. Mayfield Messenger.

The October Bargain Rush.

Hundreds of people in this vicinity are subscribing to the Evansville Courier at the bargain rates, thus saving a precious dollar. While the regular price of The Courier daily by mail, on year, is \$5.00, the October bargain rate is \$1.00 and our people have the opportunity to secure one of the best and first of daily newspapers at a very reasonable price.

Subscriptions may be sent to The Courier direct or handed in at this office or to the postmaster.

WATSON-MOORE.

Mr. Jack G. Watson, age 25, of Carneysville, D. C. and Miss Clara E. Moore, age 21, of Marion, were married at the court house here Wednesday by Judge M. P. Smith. The "newly weds" will make Cartersville, Ill., their home. Princeton Ledger.

Go to George W. Stone for your glasses in rims or rimless, any kind you want. His low prices will surprise you. Office hours 8 to 12 and 1 to 5 on Mondays and Saturdays. Other weekdays in the afternoon only. Office lower floor of Press Bldg.

Box Supper at Post Oak.

Quite a number of people attended the box supper at Post Oak Friday night, and it proved to be one of the most enjoyable and entertaining affairs which have ever been held at that place. In addition to the folks of the immediate neighborhood, a number of people gathered from other communities, including several prominent young ladies and gentlemen from Marion.

The program was short but interesting and the crowd showed their approval of the recitations by the enthusiastic manner in which they cheered the reciters.

There were fourteen boxes of nice food which were sold to the highest bidders and a tidy little sum of money was realized which will all go for the improvement of the school.

As a fitting climax to the entertainment, a beautiful and delicious cake was brought forth and a beauty contest was held in order to see which girl should be adjudged the winner of the cake. The young ladies who participated in this contest were as follows: Miss Nancy Wynn, of Union county; Miss Arlene Boston, of Marion; and Miss Anna Howerton, a well known young lady of her neighborhood. The affair attracted a lot of attention from the crowd and it certainly proved to be a most interesting contest, first one and then another of the young ladies being in the lead during the progress of the race. When time was fully called and the contest brought to a close it was announced that Miss Arlene Boston was victorious, having won the contest by a narrow margin over her nearest competitor, Miss Anna Howerton. It is certainly a fact that a good looking girl is not always victorious in a beauty contest, but such was not the case on Friday night, for Miss Boston is a new looking and attractive young lady.

A Letter From Oregon.

Sept. 29, 1917.

S. M. Jenkins, Editor
Dear Sir and Friend,

Inclosed find \$1.00 to pay my subscription to your valuable paper to May 1st. We are having nice warm weather here now, we had a fine rain a day or two ago that started grass and fall wheat in fine shape, our outlook for a bumper crop next year is great.

Our fair was a success the displays of products was greatly appreciated by a large and much pleased people.

Our soldier boys are still leaving for the front, another consignment left today and more will follow soon, we have contributed about 150 so far, none of my boys have been killed as yet but three are in the age limit and are expecting to be called at any time.

My self and wife are not to best of health but the rest of family are all well and strong. My business is pretty good and I'm getting along as well as expected. Give my regards to all old friends.

Yours truly,
J. E. Bruce.

Weather Forecast.

For the week beginning Sunday, Oct. 7, 1917.

For Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Fair with temperatures close to seasonal average. Start period of showers about middle of week. Warmer first part, normal temperature.

Letter From Two

Marion Soldier Boys.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Oct. 2, 1917.

Dear Editor:

Here comes a letter from two soldier boys from Marion, and we want just a little space in your paper. People from other counties are making sweaters and little knitting boxes for the drafted men, but makes us feel bad to think that we Marion boys, who gave their service without being drafted, but we hope that there is a day coming when we Marion boys will have the pleasure of drilling these men. All we want the want the people in Marion to do for us, is to remember us in prayer. We are boys that are willing to go to France and do our part, and then we hope there is a day coming when the good Lord will let us come back home.

We want the boys to know that the army life is just grand. We get plenty to eat and have good tents to sleep in, good bath houses and good officers. We are long gone to France, and while we are over there doing our best, we want the good people of Marion to pray for us.

If you have any papers to throw away, we would be glad to get them. We have all kinds of pleasure in the army. We go to the Y. M. C. A. read and write, and have service every Sunday.

If this misses the waste basket, we will write another letter when we get to France. We hope you will print this letter.

James Buford
Forest Barnes
Camp Shelby, 1917, Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss., By J. E. A. Barnes
Two good soldiers.

Opossum Ridge Has Picnic.

On Friday Oct. 15th., The Opossum Ridge School loaded into a new wagon and took plenty of dinner and started to the picnic for a picnic.

We had two trestle mules and a competent driver and with old glory floating over us, we formed a jolly crowd.

Such songs as America, Star Spangled Banner and Canning the Kaiser were sung, and much laughing and talking.

We reached our destination after a hard climb, we found ourselves on top of the pinnacle viewing all Crittenden with a new interest.

After dinner several games were played with much pleasure and along late in the evening we began to grow tired and started for home. We reached home late that night tired but happy.

Mormon Church To Buy

\$250,000 Liberty Bonds.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 7.—The Mormon church today announced that \$250,000 of the titling funds of the organization would be used to purchase liberty bonds. This is the first time in the history of the Mormon church that the titling funds have ever been diverted for purposes outside the church.

Twelve thousand Latter Day Saints raised their right hand in the tabernacle this afternoon when the announcement was made and approved the action of the heads of the church.

WANTED

Someone to build and furnish a store for benefit of Mines Five Mines to furnish in a radius of three mile circle.

At forks of road. Daily mail. Mines Starting New.

I have the Location.

Write me at once.

DAVID C. LOVELESS

Salem, Ky.

YOU KNOW WHAT

A SOLDIER WANTS.

Good intentions do not go very far in time of war. Hell is paved with them. But the Young Men's Christian Association depends upon something more than good intentions.

When our troops moved to the Mexican border, the Association knew just what to do and how to do it without any guess work. So it has become an institution in the Army.

In the first place its efficiency was marked. When we reached the Border, a secretary came asking for permission to erect an Association building. We gave permission—with mentos reservations, knowing the difficulties to be met in securing lumber. Within a few days the building was up! I don't know to this day where that lumber came from—out of the clear sky, I guess.

Then, too, the Association's organization is supreme. Its leadership was accurate in its understanding of our soldiers' needs. I liked the way the rough man was made to feel at home. I liked the Christian-like manner in which the secretary met the different young men who were not over-awed.

No system will ever succeed without proper leadership. Certainly the Association met such local leaders. They were not holier than thou men, but good, red-blooded fellows who bore every evidence of being helpful without being offensive. They were a wonderful power for good.

I could tell by the attitude of the many men who when into building that unconsciously subconsciously they were being raised to higher levels, that they had better mastery of themselves, better ideals and were better soldiers.

When the order went out that houses of prostitution were to be put under guard, when we watched every woman who got off a train until her business was known, if necessary, she was put out of that vicinity, when we ordered disuse of whiskey and other liquors, the Association joined us in helping to make soldiers eminent in favor of that very action.

If America goes to war, money can be turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association with every confidence that it will be expended scientifically and along lines most acceptable to soldiers.

Ripe Tomato Jam.

This recipe makes a particularly delightful sweet, quite different from most tomato preserves. Cook five pounds of ripe tomatoes till quite soft. Press through fine sieve to remove skins and seeds. Return pulp to fire and cook slowly till water has evaporated enough to leave pulp thick. Measure pulp and for each cup of pulp allow one cup of sugar, one half lemon, juice and rind, and one sprig of mint. Cook all together very slowly, using great care not to burn, till quite thick. Put in jelly glasses and cover with paraffin after removing lemon rind and mint. This same recipe can be used for tomato jelly if half tomatoes and half apple peelings and cores are cooked together at beginning. Weigh tomatoes and apples, using one half of each.

S. A. Green Agriculturalist.

Mrs. Creed A. Taylor left today for Rollingfork and Anguilla, Miss., to visit her brothers, Messrs. Clyde and Clarence Gilliland.

A BIG MEETING.

The Star Leachville, Arkansas has this to say of the Methodist Revival being held at that place.

The revival being conducted at the Methodist church by Evangelist Robert Lear is proving to be one of the greatest ever held in Manila. Large crowds attend daily and the evangelist has succeeded in working up a religious interest among the Christians of all denominations never before witnessed in Manila, and people flock to the meetings, which are held twice daily. Rev. Lear will possibly be compelled to leave Saturday for another appointment, but if the interest still continues the pastor, Rev. Gowan, will continue the meeting through next week. The results of the first week of the meeting were eight conversions and five additions to the Methodist church and the entire community stirred religiously. Rev. Lear has endeared himself to the people of Manila, who will be glad at any time to have him hold another meeting.

Mr. Lear has traveled from the Lakes to the Gulf and almost from ocean to ocean, and thousands of men and women have been blessed in meetings where he has labored. He is conducting a very successful revival meeting at the Manila Methodist Church this week.

Notice To Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of C. E. Humphrey, Decd., will present same to me at my office, properly proven as required by law, on or before the 15th., day of October 1917, or same will be barred.

D. A. Lowry, Commissioner, Crittenden Circuit Court.

PROMINENT PEOPLE INDICTED FOR SPEEDING

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 10.—The grand jury in session here today returned indictments against about twenty prominent citizens of Madisonville, both male and female, for exceeding the speed limit in driving their automobiles both in Madisonville and on the country roads. The jury has had at least 100 witnesses before it and it is rumored that still more indictments will be returned. Five indictments were returned against one man.

Had Some Fun.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 10.—Draft board examining physicians were puzzled when Stephen T. Dalton of Shelby came up for examination.

His hip is dislocated, said one doctor.

No, his hips are all right, but his left shoulder's out of joint, insisted the second examiner. The third found an elbow in bad condition, but the hip and shoulder all right.

Dalton is a contourist who will throw bones out of joint and appear baby crippled. After puzzling the physicians for a time Dalton threw himself back into shape, and was passed as physically qualified for service.

Notice To Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Lucy E. Mott, Decd., will present same to me, properly proven as required by law, at my office, on or before October 20th., 1917, or same will be barred.

The 20th., day of Sept. 1917.
D. A. Lowry, Commissioner, Crittenden Circuit Court.

BRING MY BOY

HOME CLEAN

Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan's Appeal For The War Work Fund in California.

I have had a chance to learn something of the Y. M. C. A.'s usefulness in times of war as well as during my more than 30 years active membership. During the very brief time that I was myself a soldier, now nearly 19 years ago, one of the things with which I was impressed, as one must be when one is in camp, was with the new temptations that surround the young men, many of them away from home for the first time, and that was the maintaining their moral standards.

Some 23 years ago I saw at the Chicago exposition, that picture "Breaking Home Ties," that has come to be known as the Y. M. C. A. picture. It has been in my mind often as I have thought of young men, and never more so than during my connection with the army, for a great many of the young men were leaving home for the first time and they were just at that critical period in life when the influences of the outside world were flowing in on them. I was very anxious that the young men that went with my regiment should return home, if they were permitted to return home, with character. So when this war began, the Young Men's Christian Association was one of the first organizations that came into my mind, because I believe it had great work to do.

I place this Association and the Red Cross together for this reason, that the Red Cross is attempting to minister to the sick and wounded in the hospitals and the Association is attempting to bring moral strength to the boys who are well, and spiritual consolation to the boys who are sick. It seems to me at this time when the nation is calling for so many young men to undergo that supreme test and that supreme sacrifice called for in a soldier that they who are not called from the home, and who are still able to enjoy its comforts, ought be willing to contribute very liberally indeed to make the way of those who are called easier.

When these boys go to the front each one goes carrying the hopes of a home, and every mother who gives her boy to the war is anxious that that boy shall come as good morally as he was when he went away. I believe it is just as necessary that they should be fed with spiritual nourishment as that their bodies be fed. The government cannot do this, but this organization can.

A BIG DBY.

Mr. Editor, if it is the Lords will we hope to have a great day at the Home Coming or reunion, of the old people and kind folks, and friends, this only comes to us once in a life time, we will soon be to the end of life here, lets all who can, come and bring a little lunch, and brake bread together and have a good time.

Religiously and socially, we are not planning for the good things to eat, so much as we are soul food and friendship to make life pleasant. So away with your jelly and foolishness and come to help make life worth living, and help the other fellow. I am delighted so far with our new preacher. I hope he will be present that day.

W. J. Hill and wife.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale my farm 160 acres situated 4 miles north west of Hampton, 5 room house, stock barn reasonably well fenced, 4 acre orchard 45 acres virgin timber, pond of never failing water, Good Hope school and church 1 mile, 115 acres to cultivate next year. Price \$20.00 per acre.

George T. Mitchell,

Joy, Ky.

Hampton phone. 10-11-3pm.

Regular Price \$500

Regular Price \$7.50

For Jailer—Chas. W. Love.

For Jailer W. E. Belt.

It is expected that hundreds of people will take advantage of this chance to get their favorite city daily and home weekly at a moderate price. If your subscription does not expire until later, your time will be extended one year. This low rate is made however only in the month of October.

and Conquest of the Air

By Basil A. Hoxar

Man who broke into the house while the father was away and took nothing but perhaps could scarcely be called a thief, because he went out with less than he came in with.

For Backache, Kidneys, Rheumatism

Last Thursday William Bentley, grown to manhood, walked into Lancaster's store and had twenty five cents on the counter. Mr. Lancaster had forgotten the incident of thirteen years ago, and Bentley recalled it to his mind. "I have never forgotten it said he, but I thought of it on my birthday several months ago, but I was then in Detroit. I knew I was coming to Kentucky this fall, so I waited to pay you in person."

n-Pettet C

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

Drives a Bargain. (100)
A woman may not be able to drive a horse or a nail, but when it comes to driving, a bargain she gets there with both feet.

n-Pettet C

KRESS'

Mail Order Store at
Nashville, Tenn.

Kress Bargains reach a new high-water mark of value-giving and money-saving possibilities in this handsome

Rich Black Thibet Coat \$4.98

NOW ONLY

Here is a coat of such excellent style and workmanship, that when you see it, you will wonder how we can sell it for only \$4.98.

Once again, the tremendous savings effected by Kress' superior purchasing power assert themselves. Buying at rock-bottom prices and selling for cash make this bargain possible.

Besides being smart in style it is splendidly warm and comfortable and has the appearance of a much more expensive coat.

Also, this graceful, becoming coat, cut full and long, is made of a fine quality Black Thibet, a smooth fabric that closely resembles heavy broadcloth and, just the right weight for Fall and Winter wear without being too heavy. It is lined with a large, deep collar, here pictured worn open as a cape collar. Can also be buttoned high at desired. Large black plush buttons from the collar, cuffs and effect the closing in front. Collar also is trimmed with two rows of stitching. Stitched half belt worn in front with a large black plush button. Two striking patch pockets on sides and all trimmed edges bound with black tape. Coat is unlined. Color, Black. Size 12 to 44 bust. Length, 40 inches. Size also.

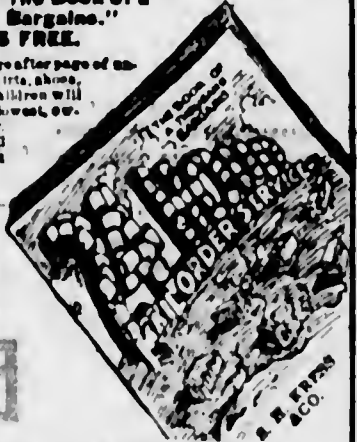
\$4.98

Prices of materials are going higher and higher and under present conditions this coat is an excellent value at double the price we ask. Economical women should grasp this opportunity to save.

The Season's Greatest Coat Bargain
Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded
Send for "The Book of a Thousand Bargains."

IT'S FREE.
It contains page after page of unusual bargains in women's coats, waists, shirts, shoes, millinery, etc., also much that men and children will need for winter. Every price is always lowest, our tag is our tremendous purchasing power.

All who want to practice true economy will discover "Book of a Thousand Bargains" a true road to money saving. Write for it.



KRESS' MAIL ORDER STORES
NASHVILLE, TENN.

HOME JELLY MAKING

Fruits That Are Best Suited for This Delicious Product.

PECTIN IS PRIME ELEMENT

Amount of Sugar Can Be Determined by the Alcohol Test—Mistakes to Be Avoided by the Housewife.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good jelly should be bright, of good color, and clear. When removed from the glass it should retain the shape of the mold. Good jelly can be cut with a distinct cleavage, retaining the angles where cut. It should sparkle and be tender enough to quiver without breaking.

Fruit for Jelly Making.—The juice from certain fruits, such as grape, apple, cranberry, orange, kumquat and currant, is better suited for making a natural fruit jelly than juices from other fruits. The juices from these fruits contain the properties necessary for jelly making. The best fruits for jelly making contain pectin and acid. Pectin, the fundamental jelly-making substance, does not exist in some fruits in sufficient amount to make jelly without the addition of pectin from some other source. The peach, strawberry and cherry are examples of fruits which contain acid but are lacking in pectin. Pear, guava and quince contain pectin but are deficient in acid. If the missing property be added to each of these fruits, a jelly with the color and flavor of the fruit selected can be made.

Extracting the Juice.—Wash such fruit as berries, grapes and currants in running water and add one cupful of water for each pound of fruit. For apples, quinces, guavas and such hard fruits, wash, slice and add three cupfuls water to each pound of fruit. The fruit should be cooked until tender, a small quantity of water being added to help extract the juice. The fruit juice will flow more freely when heated than when cold, and the cooking develops the pectin. As soon as the fruit is tender the liquid should be squeezed through a cheesecloth and then be allowed to drip, without pressure through a funnel jelly bag (illustrated). Overcooking of the fruit is apt to result in a cloudy jelly. After cooking the juice to room temperature test it to determine the amount of pectin present. This test gives some idea of the proper proportion of sugar to juice. Add one tablespoonful 95 per cent grain alcohol to an equal volume of cooled fruit juice and shake gently. The effect of the alcohol is to bring together the pectin in a jellylike mass. If a large quantity of pectin is present it will appear in one mass or clot when poured from the glass. This indicates that equal quantities of sugar and juice may be used. If the pectin does not slip from the glass in one mass, less sugar will be required. A fair



A Drip or Drain Bag for Use in Jelly Making (Above) and a Jelly Bag With Rack (Below).

proportion is three-fourths cupful of sugar to one cupful of juice. If the pectin is thin and much suspended, one-half cupful of sugar allowed for each cupful of juice will be sufficient.

Quantity of Juice to Cook.—The quantity of juice to be cooked at one time will depend upon the size of the vessel and the methods of heating available. The capacity of the vessel used should be four times as great as the volume of juice to be cooked. If the attempt is made to cook a large quantity of juice at one time over a slow flame, there will be uneven cooking and a decrease in the yield due to the destruction of the pectin.

When to Add Sugar.—When the proportion of sugar to juice has been determined, measure the fruit juice and place in the cooking vessel. When the juice begins to boil, add the sugar immediately and stir until the sugar is dissolved. By adding the sugar when the juice begins to boil, more than in

L. F. WATERS

Veterinarian

Phone 289

Office at Sisco's Livery Stable

Prepare now and immunize your herd against black-leg and hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle; White Scours in calves; Navel ill in colts; Cholera in dogs; Also see me about White diarrhea in young chicks; Bowel ailments and blackhead in turkeys

How to Know, Prevent and Cure Quickly

In Praise of Work.

Work is the salvation of the race. Without it we should be savages. When a man is too old for work, his usefulness in this world is practically at an end. Work is a good, old-time word, conceived in honesty of purpose. Work drives the devil away. All honor to the working man and sorrow for the working man who is ashamed of his title.—Pittsburg Eagle.

Dr. Gilchrist



Instruments for examining conditions inside as well as outside of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Prices reasonable. Office: Paris Bldg., 1st Mar., Ky. Below Farmers Bank.

BELL'S MINES

There was an oyster supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sheely Monday night in honor of Roy Farmer, who was called to the army and who left Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 1917. We are sorry Roy is gone but we are glad he is willing and brave enough to fight for his country. Misses Jennie and Audrey Rutherford, who have been visiting relatives in Marion and Crayde for the past two weeks, have returned home.

Jesse Farmer, who has been in Illinois for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Patriotic Day at Bell's Mines was enjoyed by everyone present. There was plenty of dinner and everyone seemed to have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sammers and daughter, Ada, of Marion, passed through this section en route to Sturgis to visit her sister, Mrs. Neat Wright, Saturday.

Tom Danner, of Illinois, is visiting his brother, S. C. Danner.

Mrs. Charles Dempsey attended Baby Day at Sullivan Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Rutherford and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Truitt, of Rodney, Sunday.—Patriot.

White-Breasted Nuthatch



Length, six inches. White below, brown above, with a black head. Range: Resident in the United States, southern Canada, and Mexico. Habits and economic status: This bird might readily be mistaken by a careless observer for a small woodpecker, but its note, an oft-repeated yank, is very unwoodpeckerlike, and, unlike either woodpeckers or creepers, it climbs downward as easily as upward and seems to set the laws of gravity at defiance. The name was suggested by the habit of wedging nuts, especially hicknuts, in the crevices of bark so as to break them open by blowing with the sharp, strong bill. The nuthatch gets its living from the trunks and branches of trees, over which it creeps from daylight to dark. Insects and spiders constitute a little more than 50 per cent of its food. The largest items of these are beetles, moths, and caterpillars, with ants and wasps. The animal food is all in the bill's favor except a few ladybird beetles. More than half of the vegetable food consists of mast, i. e., acorns and other nuts or large seeds. One-tenth of the food is grain, mostly waste corn. The nuthatch does no harm, so far as known, and much good.

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR IS RAGING

CONTINUOUS STRUGGLE ALONG WESTERN FRONT IS FORCING GERMANS TO DEFEAT.

DRIVE TEUTONS FROM LENS

More Than 5,000 Unwounded German Prisoners Have Been Taken in the Struggle—Allies Penetrate Teuton Lines.

With the French Armies Afford.—The greatest battle of the entire war is being fought along the western front.

From the Belgian seacoast to the Swiss frontier—a distance of 435 miles—the allies are joined in a continuous offensive.

Along this entire distance the artillery is roaring with unequalled fury while at certain points the infantry fighting is on a scale never before reached.

Particularly at Verdun, that scene of so much bloody fighting, is the conflict raging at the highest pitch. Along an 11-mile front, the French are following up earlier gains on the battle-scarred fields over which the crown prince's army for months made their great attack and met their greatest defeat, are once more witnessing a German disaster.

The great battle is in full development of the fighting which started with the Franco-British offensive in Flanders. Starting at the Belgian coast and working south to Lens, the battle line continues to extend south and has reached its greatest proportions.

Meanwhile, the fighting at the northern end has scarcely slackened. Around Lens the Canadians still hold the important gains recently made.

Along the Chemin Des Dames the big guns are roaring, while at Verdun the climax of the struggle is full swing.

The ground over which the French are driving has become historic in this war. It was the scene of the first great downfall of the German army—the failure of the crown prince in his great offensive against Verdun. The ruined fields have many times run red with blood.

Now the French, who proved to the world their defensive powers by holding Verdun against the crown prince's desperate assaults, are proving their offensive powers by rolling back the German line over this same ground.

On a total front of 11 miles they have made gains to a depth of a mile and a quarter in some places and took 1,116 unwounded prisoners.

From the southern end of the battle line there is a break, and then the next great front is reached, where the Italians are plunging through the Austrian defenses in their greatest drive.

MAYOR OF MEMPHIS QUILTS

Two Days Before Ouster Suit Comes to Trial Mayor Ashcroft and Chief of Police Hayes Resign.

Memphis.—Mayor Tom C. Ashcroft, against whom ouster proceedings are pending in the courts, has resigned immediately following the resignation of the mayor's chief of police, W. J. Hayes, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the city commission.

Harry H. Litty, president of the City club, was selected by the commission to succeed Mr. Ashcroft. Mr. Litty is one of the leading citizens of the Bluff City. He was formerly a member of the city council.

J. J. Quinlan, a member of a firm of plumbers, was selected to take the place of chief of police. A general shakeup in the police department followed the installation of the new mayor and chief of police.

SOLDIERS ARE "GASSED."

Fast Getting in Shape to Take the Trenches in Flanders.

With the American Expedition.—American troops submitted to their first voluntary "gassing" as a part of their training. Donning gas masks for the first time, the soldiers were sent into "gas chambers" and subjected to various kinds of vapors used by the Germans.

DECREASE IN SUGAR BEETS.

Smaller Area Sown in Russia Will Affect Prices in U. S.
Petrograd.—According to the Torgovye Promyshlennaya Gazeta, the area sown with sugar beets this year for the whole of Russia is estimated at 407,375 desiatines (1,092,500 acres), as compared with 554,533 desiatines (1,407,219 acres) in 1916.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE SUNK.

Gunnery of British Freighter Won Victory Off France.

As Atlantic Port.—Another German submarine has been sunk by the guns of a merchantman, if the gunners of a British freighter, which arrived here are correct in their assumption that three shots which struck an undersea boat off West France, sent her to the bottom. The Britisher encountered the submarine on her last outward trip from this port.

Have you seen the Courier, dear?



Yes! We can't do without that Evansville Courier in our family

MEN ALL GONE

Germany Invites Boys of Fifteen to Volunteer for Army.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The recent great wastage of men on the Sarre, German front, is officially recognized indirectly by military authorities, who have just issued notices at Mun-

ich and Cologne that they will accept in future boy volunteers aged fifteen for the army. This order accounts for the recent influx into Switzerland of German boys, sent for safety by their parents. German supervision of the Swiss frontier lately has been redoubled, especially facing Basle.

And married!—Seen the Courier?

Sure did, John! Get it as soon as the mail man comes.

After the battle I was, of course, relieved of my job as motorcycle dispatch rider and resumed my duty as orderly to headquarters.

A great deal has been said of the Canadians. Two much praise cannot be given them.

The first of the Canadian regiments to come into a town was the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

At the time the Canadians were brought into action we had some black troops on our extreme left.

We would pick ourselves up, drag the motorcycle out of the line and, if it would still run, jump on it and get away again.

CHAPTER XI.
Germans Hate and Fear Canadians.

ABOUT the fifth or sixth night of the battle the Germans broke through us and advanced nearly a mile into our territory.

When we advanced again our road by over ground had been in German hands during the few hours they held the ground.

A dispatch rider was coming over the road just as daylight dawned. Two wounded Germans lay on the side of the road, and as the rider passed one of them called to him and asked for a drink of water.

CHAPTER XII.
Last Day at the Front.

There was considerable hand to hand fighting on the dead ground between the two lines of trenches.

At the time the Canadians were brought into action we had some black troops on our extreme left.

We had no spare troops available right on the spot, so the men of the headquarters anti-aircraft, messengers, etc., were called upon to go up and act as support.

The troops who had retired were ordered into rest camp, when we took the position over, so we had to go in and hold until the Canadians came up.

CHAPTER XIII.
The King Visited the Front.

THE last engagement of any importance that I was in was the last attack that this to our knowledge the commanders just where the red flag is flying.

CHAPTER XIV.
The King Visited the Front.

THE last engagement of any importance that I was in was the last attack that this to our knowledge the commanders just where the red flag is flying.

CHAPTER XV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XVI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XVII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XVIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XIX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXIV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXVI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXVII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXVIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXIX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXIV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXVI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXVII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XL.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLIV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLVI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLVII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLVIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XLIX.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER L.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LI.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LIV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER LVI.
The King Visited the Front.



No Sooner Had That Shell Landed Than the Canadians Commenced to Move.



We Had to Go In and Held Until the Canadians Came Up.



The King Visited the Front. That Was Waiting For Him.

CHAPTER XII.
Last Day at the Front.

THE last engagement of any importance that I was in was the last attack that this to our knowledge the commanders just where the red flag is flying.

CHAPTER XIII.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XIV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XV.
The King Visited the Front.

CHAPTER XVI.
The King Visited the Front.

tor, who is commonly known as the "actor alman."

"These three" in particular have distinguished themselves in our little fight. Captain Hawker has a fine foot, but he has done some of the finest work of the war. In three days he destroyed three stations of the rail center, which were of great importance to the Germans. To make sure he employed the same methods. He flew over the point he was aiming for, stopped his engine, did a nose dive to within a few hundred feet of the target, dropped his bomb, and for a moment he came back with the planes of his machine riddled with bullets. He then came back to the ground and disappeared.

Another Hawker was the terror of the "Avantika" and his, and he has been known to fly three of these big machines, single handed, destroying two and putting the other one in flight. Mr. Hawker has been a champion of the air since he was a boy, and on one occasion he nearly crashed his machine.

It was a bright moonlight night, last summer when everything was quiet and peaceful as one could wish it to be. A scattering rifle fire could be heard from the trenches, but there was really nothing doing at all. About 10 or 12 o'clock we heard the hum of an engine, and we thought it was a Zeppelin. As it came nearer we realized that no more plane engine could make so much noise as that, and very soon word was passed around that there was a Zeppelin above us.

Very few of us had ever seen a Zeppelin, and we were more than willing to look at it. It seemed as though the thing had been hanging around over our camp for some time, but try as hard as we could we were unable to catch a glimpse of it.

It had not been over five or six minutes before we heard a motor engine start up at the flying grounds and word came around that Lieutenant Hawker was going up after it. Soon we saw an airplane shoot up over the tree tops and commenced to circle around, gaining altitude every moment. It was quickly lost to view, though, and soon the engines of the Zeppelin could be heard no longer, so we concluded that it had made off. Lieutenant Hawker flew until daylight, but to his disappointment he failed to find the Zeppelin.

Another fighter who became famous was Commander Sampson of the Royal Naval Air Service. At the beginning of the war he did so much damage with his aeroplane that a prize was put upon his head by the Germans and that he was offered the sum of £1000 as a reward for his capture. He was shot down by a German plane, and he died of his wounds.

Not was the activity confined to our work. He had an airplane that he used to go out in, and the evening event of the day used to be to watch Commander Sampson's return. He seldom failed to bring back prisoners and the damage he did to the Germans with the machine gun was fearful.

Last spring we had a new type of airplane come out, and it was known as the "British Scout." It was in this type of machine that Lieutenant Hawker defeated three big German battle planes. It has a very high-powered high-speed engine and can pull right away from any other type of machine that flies. It carries one man only, who runs the machine and works the gun box so he has his work cut out for him.

Before I ever saw a bomb dropping from a plane I used to imagine that the bombs were dropped by hand.



The Regiments Have Foot Bats With Which to Amuse Themselves While in Rest Camp.

I was much surprised to find that such is not the case. The bombs are hung on little clips under the body of the machine and are released by a foot pedal arrangement. It is a much quicker and less dangerous method.

The bombs dropped from the machines vary in size and weight, and they run all the way from ten pounds to one hundred pounds. Each bomb has a little propeller at the tail of it. This keeps the bomb nose down in falling and insures its landing on the percussion cap. As the bomb falls through the air this little propeller whirles at a tremendous speed and makes the world seem whirling noise one could imagine. During the summer months a great many air raids were made on moonlight nights. The machines are pre-

pared to be ready when they reach any point, and they are sent back down and make their landing without very great delay.

When aeroplanes are late coming to a point, it is very interesting to watch the rockets being sent up to guide them to their landing grounds. These rockets are of different colors and are sent up at regular intervals until the machine is either safely back or is given up for lost. When the machine is sighted, the rockets are lighted, and the machine is then sent back to the ground.

One of the most daring feats of the war was the dropping of bombs by hand. The whole thing is a scientific feat, and it is a very dangerous one. The bomber has to be very accurate in his aim, and he has to be very quick in his movements.

As I said, he started out at 4, and so far as I know he is not back yet. He must have been shot down by a German plane, or he may have been captured. All we know is that he failed to return.

The anti-aircraft gun was practically unknown before the beginning of this war, and there is an enormous chance for improvement in this branch of aerial warfare. It is very interesting to watch an anti-aircraft gun in action, for one can see the gun fired and then see the shell burst a few seconds later.

So far as I know there is no accurate way of firing the gun, and the only way of shooting at a flying machine seems to be that of firing shells in a large circle, using the machine as the center, and then closing in until the aeroplane is dead in the net. There is the uncertainty, however, of knowing when to fire the shell to burst, and so far as I can see, it seems to be pretty much a matter of luck.

I heard an average quoted on the number of hits to the number of shells fired, and the figures were one hit out of every 1000 shells. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but I do know that the number of hits is surprisingly small.

The falling of the shrapnel from these shells which burst in the air is rather dangerous, as I can show by carrying an incident which happened to me. We were out in a car near a village called Brundage, and we noticed as we came along that a German aeroplane was coming directly toward us and that it appeared to be following the road. Our anti-aircraft gun was playing on it, and the shells seemed to be landing very close to it.

Before it attained a point above us it burst at right angles and rained off toward the German lines. We continued on our way, and a little farther on we came to where an empty car was standing in the middle of the road. We stopped and looked around for signs of the occupants, but found none.

When we had been there about five minutes an officer and the driver of the car showed up and said they had been forced to take refuge in a ditch on account of the falling shrapnel.

How many pieces of shrapnel had riddled the ground were to be seen all around, and we tried to dig some of the pieces up. We dug down ten inches and had not reached them, so we gave it up. As a last resort we went on to dig, and this will show that these pieces of shrapnel are not to be sneered at as being harmless.

Another favorite sport with the Germans is the dropping of hundreds of steel darts on leaves of moving troops or on the ground. These darts are carried by the wind, and they are very dangerous. They are extremely sharp, and they are very light, so they are very hard to see.

It has been reported that one of these darts dropped from a great height would, if it struck a man on horseback square on the top of the head, pass through the length of a man's body, through the middle, through the horse's body, and through the ground. This is a very dangerous weapon, and it is very hard to see.

There was a German who put a large little figure of a man on a stick, and he was very much amused by it. He was at a village called Brundage, and he was very much amused by it. He was at a village called Brundage, and he was very much amused by it.

the case the Zeppelin and Avanti would have to go up to the top of the world.

There was very little of interest after that. Every day it was the same old routine—up to the flying line in the morning and back down again in the evening. Once in a while we would get ourselves in for a young bombardment, but it would have rather a hot session in the trenches. We would get there at the right time, but as far as the important part of the war was concerned, it was a very dull life.

I will never forget the last day I spent at the front. I had to go to the German lines, and I had to go to the German lines, and I had to go to the German lines. I had to go to the German lines, and I had to go to the German lines.

I was ordered to report with my car to one of our own officers. I did go, and we had a very good time. We went to the German lines, and we had a very good time. We went to the German lines, and we had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time. I had a very good time.

LIST OF MEN ORDERED TO REPORT TO THIS LOCAL BOARD FOR MILITARY DUTY

And for Transportation to the Mobilization Camp at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The following named men are hereby ordered to report at the office of this Local Board for military duty and for transportation to mobilization camp.

The time they must report is 5 o'clock p. m., October 2nd, 1917.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—From the hour and date above named, the men herein shall be in the military service of the United States and subject to military law. Failure or disobedience in reporting are serious military offenses. Willful failure to report with intention to evade military service constitutes desertion, which is a capital offense in time of war.

The posting of this list in the office of the Local Board constitutes notice to each of the persons named herein that they are ordered to report at the hour, date and place named, and that from that hour they are in the military service of the United States.

Local Board for the county of Crittenden, State of Kentucky, Marion, Ky.

D. E. GILLILAND, Chairman.
L. E. GUESS, Secretary.

Date of posting September 28, 1917.

No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Date actually forwarded to mobilization camp
1	Thomas Calvin Wilson	1020, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
2	Robert M. Davis	280, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
3	Hugh Rowland	784, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
4	Frank Clifton Newcom	692, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
5	Lindley Emms Asher	10, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
6	Charles J. Agent	18, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
7	Tom Mattie Parker	739, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
8	Dyndon Earl Huffman	437, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
9	Samuel Burnett Brown	56, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
10	Will M. Berry	44, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
11	Nash Christopher Green	343, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
12	Ellert Cartwright Lucas	571, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
13	Jesse C. Stephens	809, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
14	Charley Peck	749, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
15	Oscar Wilburn Green	311, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
16	Benner Leslie Harkins	493, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
17	John Wesley Scott	870, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
18	Huron Koon	536, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
19	Other Morgan	596, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
20	Phonah B. Dial	278, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
21	Corbett, V. Sherer	858, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
22	Felix Walter Hughes	477, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
23	John Everett Franks	312, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
24	Walter Herman Hillyard	470, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
25	Audrah Ray Sunderland	822, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
26	Robert Lincoln Elkins	292, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
27	Ray R. McDowell	656, 6 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
28	Edgar Sherman Wolford	1010, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
29	Fred Walker	974, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
30	John Glare	368, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
31	Kelsey Walker	1002, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
32	Artie Corcoran Ford	321, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
33	William J. J. Daniel	700, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
34	Charles H. Helt	122, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
35	Rauge A. Lynch	556, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
36	Rabigh Wyatt	1007, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
37	Andrew E. Maynard	637, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
38	Maris Hardin	488, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
39	Gilliam Tracey	112, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
40	Shack Carl Birchfield	128, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
41	Lee Roy Farmer	337, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
42	James Emmett Clifton	154, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
43	Eph Perryman	717, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
44	Mixie Lafayette Hamilton	388, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
45	Gilma Helt	406, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
46	Greely Franklin Helt	25, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
47	Hester Hylman	392, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
48	Ollie Matthews	529, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
49	Lawrence E. Mayes	604, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
50	Orville Lamb	557, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17
51	Edward Hest Yates	1024, 5 p. m.	10-2-17	10-3-17

Certificate by Local Board for The County of Crittenden, State of Kentucky, Marion, Ky.

This certifies that the entries in columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are correct and that the above named men selected for military service were duly notified to report for military service on the date shown on the first page hereof, or, to the case of alternates, in column 4 hereof, and from that date are in the military service of the United States. Those in respect of whom a date is entered in column 5 were actually forwarded on that date to the mobilization camp at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Local Board for the county of Crittenden, State of Kentucky, Marion, Ky.
Date October 3, 1917.

D. E. GILLILAND, Chairman.
L. E. GUESS, Secretary.

THE END.

Mother, here is the Courier!



Thanks, dear—it is kind of you to let me read it first

CONSOLIDATING TROOPS

DIVISIONS MADE UP FROM STATE MILITIA, WILL BE SENT TO FRANCE.

Protests Against Consolidations Are Unavailing—Departure Would Be Delayed If Macgregor Were To Be Filled With Drafted Men.

Washington—Consolidation of national guard regiments from different states into divisions, and the early dispatch of national guard divisions to France, for the purpose of consolidating guard units as military reinforcements, direct and indirect, despite protests received from state authorities.

This was the substance of a letter at the War Department, after the visit of Gov. Charles D. Macgregor to Secretary Baker to lodge his personal protest against the consolidation of units of the Missouri national guard, with Kansas guard units.

Secretary Baker told Mr. Gardner that officers displaced by the consolidation would lose nothing in rank. The senior colonel of the two regiments will be given command of the consolidated force in each case. The other colonel, if there is no regiment available, will be attached to a regiment until a vacancy occurs.

A similar course will be followed with the junior officers of the regimental or battalion staffs. This process is being carried out in the regular army in the organization of the new type trench warfare regiments.

Some officers here expressed fears that they might be assigned, when displaced by consolidation, to the depot brigade of a division and be left at home, but Gov. Gardner was assured that the depot brigade in every case would accompany to the front the divisions to which it was attached. It will be the base from which officers and men to replace casualties are drawn.

The chief objection of the military authorities to filling up existing guard regiments with national army men from the same state, thus preserving every guard organization, lies in the fact that the regiment would be composed of two-thirds wholly untrained men.

Should the guard regiments be filled with national army men, their departure for France would be delayed many months while the green men are trained, and the war department wishes to expedite the preparation of guard divisions for active service.

I. W. W. OPPOSE U. S. WAR PLANS

More Than Ten Thousand Crimes Are Charged Against Members of Notorious Organization.

Chicago—Members of the Industrial Workers of the World who are under indictment as the result of grand jury action here, are charged with more than 10,000 individual crimes in a criminal campaign of sedition according to government agents. It is declared that the conspiracy laid to the I. W. W. chiefs contemplated no less a general object than the hampering of every objective of the government in its war aims.

Among the specific charges made by the government against the I. W. W. organization are:

Interfering in the manufacture of munitions and arms.
Preventing the carrying out of contracts between the United States government and coal companies for fuel for shipping purposes of all kinds.
Interfering in the manufacture of clothing for soldiers and sailors, medical and hospital supplies.
Designing to prevent registration under the draft law.
Seditious articles in solidarity, the I. W. W. organ, and various articles in other I. W. W. publications.
Raising harvests by putting phosphorus on the grain and completely destroying the crops.

CONVICTS NOTED RUSSIAN

Life Sentence Meted Out to Former War Minister General Soukhomlinoff.

Petrograd—The result of the trial of General Soukhomlinoff proved to be a surprise to the general public. Whereas the acquittal of "Mada" Soukhomlinoff and expected that the former war minister would be found guilty.

Soukhomlinoff's sentence, 10 years imprisonment, carries with it the last form of incarceration, called "torga." The first ten years he will pass through different punishments, including, chain, fetters, something on the hands, and he may be chained to a wheel.

GUYNEMER WAS KILLED

French Aviator Was Buried in Mass Behind Lines.

Canadian Headquarters—A French aviator, who was killed in action, was buried in a mass grave behind the lines. The aviator was Guyonmer, who was killed in action on the 1st of October. He was buried in a mass grave behind the lines.

